

On March 30, 1936, no claimant having appeared in the remaining two cases, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products in said two cases be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25911. Adulteration of wine. U. S. v. 383 Bottles of Wine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36798. Sample nos. 40847-B, 40848-B, 40849-B, 40850-B, 40851-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of wine which contained fluorine. On December 16, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 383 bottles of wine at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 19, 1934, by Coast Wineries, Inc., from Yakima, Wash., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled variously as follows: (One lot of 60 bottles) "Ambrosia Red Table Wine Contents 24 Fluid Ounces. Alcoholic Content not over 14% by volume. Made from Grapes and Apples"; (lot of 60 bottles) "Ambrosia White Table Wine Contents 24 Fluid Ounces. Alcoholic Content not over 14% by volume. Made from Grapes and Apples"; (lot of 120 bottles) "Red Wine Artificially carbonated Contents 12 Fluid Ounces. Alcoholic Content not over 14% by volume. Made from Grapes and Apples"; (lot of 120 bottles) "White Wine Artificially Carbonated. Contents 12 Fluid Ounces. Alcoholic Content not over 14% by volume. Made from Grapes and Apples"; (lot of 23 bottles) "Muscatel Artificially Carbonated. Contents 12 Fluid Ounces. Alcoholic Content not over 14% by volume."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, fluorine, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On February 13, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25912. Adulteration of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 225 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36809. Sample no. 54065-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned tomatoes which product was found on examination to consist in part of decomposed tomatoes.

On December 17, 1935, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 225 cases of canned tomatoes at Lock Haven, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 26, 1934, by W. E. Robinson & Co., from Berkeley Springs, W. Va., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The cans containing the article were labeled: "Gilt Edge Brand Hand Packed Tomatoes * * *. Packed by Birch Grove Canning Co., Ridge, Morgan County, W. Va."

It was alleged that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 31, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25913. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,175 Cases and 2,304 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for segregation and destruction of decomposed portion. (F. & D. no. 36813. Sample nos. 54363-B, 54364-B, 54499-B, 54500-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned salmon which was found to be in part decomposed.

On December 18, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,175 cases of red salmon and 2,304 cases of pink salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 29, 1935, by H. T. Domenici, from Uyak Bay, Alaska, and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.